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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Scheer

Gladiolus

Season 1949

SCHEER on a Glad-STERLING on Silver

The Name is Your Guarantee of Quality

A Little Glad Chat

It surely seems as if we glad growers have more than our fair share of trouble. As if thrips and the various fungus and bacterial diseases were not enough, new pests bob up before we have had a chance to draw a deep breath after fighting the old ones. Among the new enemies of glads are the various virus diseases - some of these are not entirely new, but others are.

In the broad sense of the term, the name virus is applied to the poison produced by the specific germs or bacteria that cause the various contagious diseases. In the great majority of contagious diseases science has been able to isolate the germ that causes the disease, but there are some diseases for which no specific germ has ever been found, but which are, without question, due to a virus. Such diseases as small-pox, chicken-pox, and probably mumps, measles, and infantile paralysis, are in this class. It is to these that the term virus disease in its more limited sense is applied.

Virus is invisible: neither the most powerful microscopes nor the latest electronic devices have demonstrated any visible form - it is apparently not corporal. But, whatever form it is in, it very definitely is able to reproduce and perpetuate itself - as we know only too well.

Virus attacks plants as well as man and animals and, unfortunately, gladiolus are among the plants susceptible to virus infection. Plant pathologists of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture have lately devoted a great deal of time to the study of virus disease in glads and they have been able to determine certain facts that will materially benefit growers. One of these is that, contrary to the belief held for some time, virus **is not** a soil borne disease: all the data seem to prove very definitely that virus cannot survive in the soil. This is very important.

If virus is not a soil borne disease, how then is it transmitted to gladiolus? Experiments were made to determine whether virus could be transmitted to healthy plants through contact with virus infected plants and the results were negative. Next, the juice from infected plants was rubbed into the rasped surfaces of healthy plants, and, while some viruses occasionally were transmitted by this method, others were not. Obviously, the virus could not infect healthy plants through transmission by air currents. There remained one other plausible method of infection, transmission of the virus by insect carriers - and the scientists turned their attention to insects. This line of investigation brought results. It was found that legumes were the source of the virus, and that aphids, or plants lice, that ordinarily live on peas, beans, sweet clovers, alfalfa, and other legumes were the vectors, or carriers, that conveyed the virus to gladiolus.

The nature of viruses makes it seem extremely improbable that any antidote for virus infection will ever be found, but we do have an effective means of fighting virus disease at our disposal - that is to destroy each infected plant just as soon as the disease can be detected. In some types of virus signs of the disease appear early, such as mottling of the foliage, or stunted growth, or deformed foliage, but in others, notably the type called "white break", no signs usually appear until the florets open - when they become all too obvious. The thing that makes early detection of white break impossible is the fact that the infected plants usually appear especially healthy and robust.

In dealing with any virus it is important to remember that the bulblets from a diseased bulb carry the virus and that therefore all bulblets must be destroyed, as well as the bulb. If **all** diseased plants, together with **all** of their bulblets, are promptly removed and destroyed, preferably by burning them, any planting can be quickly roged of virus infected stock.

If virus turns up in larger plantings it will be necessary to carefully scan the rows at least every few days in order to make sure that no diseased plants are overlooked.

As to preventive measures: avoid planting gladiolus in close proximity to fields of legumes, since it is known that such plantings are the regular natural source of such viruses. It need hardly be stated that the grower of glads had better not plant any peas or beans if his vegetable garden is anywhere near his gladiolus patch.

This is a good time to state that, apparently, no variety of gladiolus is immune to virus infection.

In conclusion: In the event that you run upon any virus diseased plants among your stock, deal with the situation rationally. It would be utterly senseless to destroy an entire planting because there are a few virus infected plants among them - all that needs to be done is to promptly remove the infected plants, together with all of their bulblets, and to destroy them completely by burning. If this is done the remainder of your stock will be perfectly safe.

Too bad that growers could not have had, some years earlier, the information on virus disease that is now available, for if they had it would have saved them considerable time and loss of stock. Most certainly I would not have planted a field of peas next to my glad patch, as I did for two years in succession. As a result of this mistake I did get some virus disease among my stock the past season - however, I kept a close watch over my planting throughout the blooming season and I feel quite certain that all virus disease has been eliminated from the larger stock which bloomed in 1948. I cannot, of course, be equally sure of the smaller stock until it also has been rogued when it blooms.

In case that any customer should find virus disease in any large bulbs purchased from me, the diseased bulbs will be cheerfully replaced if the purchaser will notify me of the fact. In the case of smaller, unbloomed stock, I shall add to all such orders more than enough extra count to insure that he will have the full number of virus free bulbs that he ordered.

WHY ARE THERE FLOWERS?

In the scheme of nature, flowers are not only important but actually essential, for they contain the reproductive organs upon which the perpetuation of the species depends.

Reproduction in higher plants is through the medium of seeds and the first step in seed production is fertilization. In order to accomplish fertilization it is necessary for the pollen from the anthers to reach the stigma of the pistil. The transfer of the pollen grains to the pistil may be effected in different ways; in some flowers fertilization may be accomplished entirely through air currents which carry the pollen, but the great majority of plants are fertilized by insects which, in their travels from flower to flower, carry the pollen from one flower to other flowers and thus effect cross pollination. The various colors, their nectar, and perhaps their perfume, are natures devices for attracting insects to the flowers in order to insure fertilization.

To summarize - in order to survive, every species must be able to reproduce itself. In the higher types of plants reproduction is through seeds, and seeds develop only after fertilization has been accomplished. Since the organs necessary for reproduction are located in the flowers, and **only** in the flowers, it is obvious that, without flowers there could be no reproduction since there would be no seeds.

THAT is the reason why there are flowers. From nature's standpoint flowers are merely very necessary utilitarian structures.

Man has chosen to look at flowers from a very different point of view: to him flowers represent a gift from the creator, designed to afford him pleasure and enjoyment.

Every gardener knows, only too well, that the inconspicuous blooms of purslane, chickweed, shepherd's purse, lamb's quarters, and pigweed, to mention only a few - are quite adequate to insure reproduction. Why, then, the gorgeous petalage of such flowers as roses, orchids, gladiolus, and countless others? It is not at all essential in the actual reproduction process - and surely it was not designed to appeal to the esthetic instincts of insects. If flowers were really meant to appeal to the esthetic sense of someone, that someone would logically be man.

Many flowers are beautiful and their beauty has appealed to man from time immemorial. It is quite probable that, as far back as the Neanderthal age, swains have tried to please their ladies with bouquets of flowers picked in forest and field. To-day, with more and finer flowers available at every season of the year, their use has reached mammoth proportions and the growing and selling of flowers have become major industries.

Among the flowers of to-day the gladiolus now ranks as second, being surpassed only by the rose, and that by only a few percentage points, and it seems likely that it may soon become

first. It is not difficult to figure why this flower has become such a favorite with the public. Breeders who sensed the possibilities of improving the gladiolus have worked for a long time at evolving ever better and better types and varieties and, since the gladiolus is especially well adapted for breeding, most of the hybrids being fertile, the improvement in types as well as in colors has been truly sensational. So marked and so rapid has this improvement been that varieties that were considered the ultimate in all respects only a few decades ago have already passed into the discard because there are now better varieties to displace them. And the work of improving the gladiolus is proceeding at an ever increasing pace as more and more breeders devote their talents and time to it. In the light of what has been accomplished so far, speculation as to what can be expected in the future is extremely interesting.

HOW ARE GLADIOLUS JUDGED?

When it comes to judging any flower each individual will naturally follow the dictates of his own taste, which is all well and good, but when it comes to judging gladiolus or, for that matter, any other flower, at the shows where the various varieties compete for honors, endless confusion would result if each judge appraised the exhibits strictly in accordance with his own taste. It was therefore found necessary to formulate certain rules and to establish certain standards by which all entries are judged. These rules cover all important features such as color, form of floret, form of flowerhead, form of spike, and physique, and each of these subjects is subdivided so as to cover every type of variation. Entries are judged and graded by percentage points. Since it would be simply impossible to judge all colors in a single class, separate classes have been established for the various colors and each color class is judged separately.

In appraising any gladiolus certain features, such as perfection of spike which naturally includes proper spacing and facing, as well attachment of the florets, straight stem, and reasonable length of flowerhead, with an adequate number of buds, are important, as are the structure and texture of the florets - all these features are taken for granted. The most important quality of all is color for, after all, it is primarily the color which attracts and which holds attention. The color **must** appeal and please. Here the angle of personal taste is all-important since colors and tones that are especially attractive to one person may be actually distasteful to others. Fortunately the range of colors in gladiolus is infinite - they cover all colors of the spectrum and all intermediate shades and tones - so that no one should have the least difficulty in finding the colors that he or she likes. Probably no other flower offers such a wide choice of colors as does the gladiolus.

JUST A LITTLE FRIENDLY ADVICE —

If you want to experience a real thrill try some of the newer glads.

If you do not care to invest too much money, get bulblets to start with - while this will mean waiting a year longer for results, the cost of bulblets is usually only one-tenth that of large bulbs.

By all means take advantage of every opportunity to visit the glad shows for it is at the shows that you will see, not only a large selection of the newest varieties, but also well-grown specimens of all of the worthwhile varieties, old as well as new. The gladiolus shows are really schools or seminars for glad fans, - you will learn more about varieties from one visit than you would learn from years of just growing glads in your garden.

If you are not a member of one or more gladiolus societies you are missing a lot. Membership in your local society affords an excellent opportunity for contact with other growers and for discussions of your problems with them, and membership in your state society broadens the scope. Everyone interested in gladiolus should join the larger societies, such as the New England Gladiolus Society or the North American Gladiolus Council. Membership fees are nominal and really insignificant when the benefits derived are considered. Each of these societies publishes information that is invaluable to growers, covering all that is new in the entire gladiolus field - information that no one interested in gladiolus can afford to miss.

If you are interested in entomology or in plant pathology, or if you are merely looking for an outlet for expending your pentup vim in useless labor then, by all means, buy your glad bulbs

from your dime or department store: they will give you an excellent opportunity to learn all about thrips, as well as many of the gladiolus diseases, in the shortest time - but don't expect to see much bloom. If, on the other hand, you wish to grow gladiolus for bloom, then buy them from a reputable grower or dealer. I have, for years, inspected the glad stock offered by dime and department stores and I can truthfully state that I have seldom seen any bulbs there that should not have been consigned to the furnace.

THRIPS —

The control of this perennial nuisance has been made much easier through the discovery of the new insecticide DDT, which is not only highly effective but inexpensive, as well. By far the best results are obtained when it is used as a dust on the corms during the drying process and during winter storage. When digging your bulbs just apply a generous layer of DDT dust to the bottom of each tray used to receive the bulbs and also dust each layer of bulbs - allow the dust to remain on the bulbs until cleaning time. After the stock has been cleaned, again apply the dust in sufficient amount to insure that each bulb is well coated with it. This treatment will positively kill all thrips on the stock.

DDT can also be used, in the form of either the powder or as a spray, for treating growing stock. The secret of success in treating growing stock is to start early - when the plants are 6" high - and to repeat the treatment at short enough intervals to insure constant coating with the insecticide - 7 - 10 days apart will do nicely unless heavy rains have washed off the DDT, in which case extra spraying or dusting is advisable. Whether spray or dust is used, the application should be thorough, so as to insure complete covering of the foliage. Treatment is, of course, discontinued when the spikes near the blooming stage.

WEED CONTROL —

The new compound, 2-4 D, now obtainable under different names everywhere, has lightened the tedious task of weeding very materially. Best results are claimed when 2-4 D is used as a pre-emergence spray, immediately after stock has been planted, but it may also be applied in the form of a spray to growing stock, apparently without harmful results. Since this compound is still very new it is well to use it cautiously until we know more about it; in any event, **the instructions of the manufacturer should be very carefully followed.**

PATRICIAN — A REAL LAVENDER

Patrician is a true aristocrat among glads and one that we are especially proud of. It is the product of a long line of crosses extending over many years and it has not only fulfilled but exceeded our most extravagant expectations.

Lavender has long been one of the especially favored colors in glads and many breeders have devoted much time and effort in attempts to produce better varieties in this class, with the results in attempts to produce better varieties in this class, with the results that there are now a number of much improved varieties of so-called lavenders. I say so-called advisedly. The term lavender is being used rather loosely at present, being applied to any tint that is the result of a combination of pink and light blue. Of course, each individual has a perfect right to interpret as lavender any combination of the two component tints, with the result that the majority of the so-called lavenders of to-day are in truth orchids, rather than true lavenders.

My own interpretation of the term lavender, - and one which I believe to be the correct one - is a light color tone produced by the blending of light blue and pink in such proportions that the blue factor definitely dominates. Where the pink factor dominates the color should not be called lavender at all, but rather orchid - or rose, depending upon the proportion of blue in the combination. I trust that before long the term lavender will be more accurately defined than it is at the present time and that its use will be limited to such varieties as are actually true lavender, not to every blend of pink and blue, as it is at present. If this is done it will be found that the list of orchids and light rose tints will be a rather large one, and that the list of real lavenders will be a very small one.

Patrician is very definitely a lavender. Its color is identical with that of the deepest tones in the margins of the petals of Minuet, long THE lavender, but since Patrician is a self, the color is somewhat deeper than that of Minuet. There are no conspicuous markings of any sort, but there are a number of very narrow lines of blue-violet deep toward the throat, so inconspicuous as to be noticeable only upon close inspection at very close range, and they blend so perfectly into the picture that they actually heighten the color effect. The florets are large, up to 6", and 6-8 open at one time on a 22 bud flowerhead. The attachment, placement, and spacing are perfect. The florets open wide open and the substance is excellent; the petal margins are recurved and beautifully waved. Spikes reach a height of 55" and have never yet shown any tendency to crook. The plants are exceedingly healthy and robust, with heavy, deep green, lush foliage. A planting of Patrician stands out for its clean, healthy looking plants. The bulbs are clean and healthy. Patrician is an unusually good propagator. It produces bulblets very freely, even from large bulbs, and, while the bulblets average considerably smaller than those of most other varieties, even the smallest ones will germinate practically 100%. The bulblets not only germinate readily, but they develop good sized bulbs the first season.

Prominent breeders and growers who have grown Patrician have sent some very flattering letters about it, some predicting that it would be the top lavender for years to come. - and they, if anyone, should be able to judge.

When I brought the first bunch of Patrician spikes to the shop of the leading local florist, it almost caused a riot. Where did I get them? What was the name? How many could I furnish? The proprietor produced some Cattleya orchids for comparison of the color and the consensus of opinion was that Patrician had the more pleasing color.

Every indication is that Patrician is destined for a brilliant career, both as a show flower and as a commercial.

Prices for 1949 — Per Each

Large - \$ 6.00	Medium - \$ 4.00	Small - \$ 3.00	Bulblets - \$.50
Per Ten - 48.00	32.00	24.00	4.00

If interested in larger quantities, write for quantity prices, stating your requirements.

DEBORAH SAMPSON - (Picardy X Maid of Orleans)

This glad could have been made to order for anyone who wanted the utmost in daintiness and charm. It is a blend of pastel colors: softest pink around the edges of the petals melt into delicate buff which, in turn, blends into cream. If you like only the strong colors then Deborah Sampson is not for you, but if your taste runs to the soft color tints you cannot help being charmed by its irresistible appeal.

The florets are large, up to six inches on well grown specimens, and it opens up to eight to ten, with 4-5 more in color; florets are well attached and well placed and spaced, on tall, straight spikes, 55-60", with long flowerhead. Plants are healthy, with strong foliage, and bulbs are clean and healthy. It is an exceptionally good bulblet maker and the bulblets germinate practically 100%, making good sized bulbs the first year.

If your tastes run toward the artistic, Deborah Sampson will surely delight you.

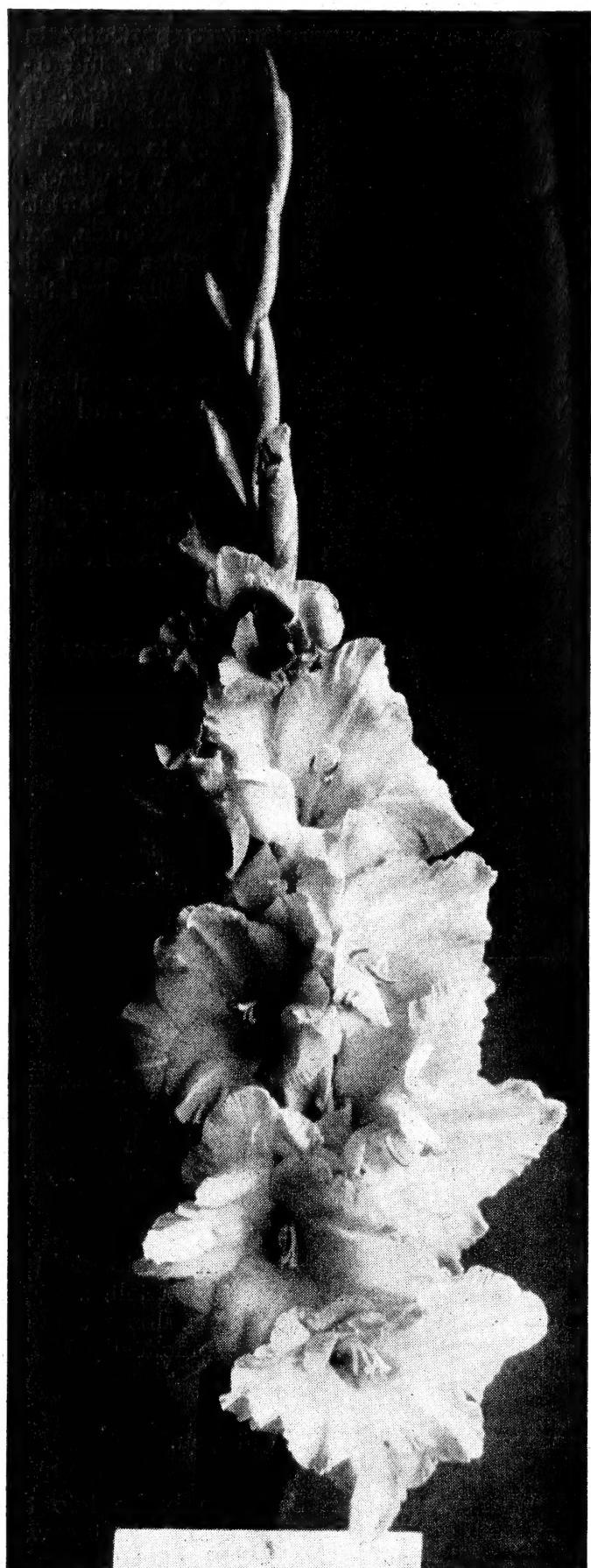
First shown in New England by Mr. Wendell W. Wyman, Deborah Sampson broke into the blue ribbon column upon its first showing as a numbered seedling, and it subsequently won First Place and medals in the 25 spike vase class at the Boston Show of the NEGS, on two successive years, each time having been exhibited by Mr. Wyman.

Florists love Deborah Sampson and express the opinion that it will become one of the leading commercial varieties.

Prices for 1949 - Per Each

Large - \$ 1.50	Medium - \$ 1.00	Small - \$.65	Bulblets - \$.15
Per Ten - 12.00	8.00	5.20	1.25

EGLANTINE - (Picardy X Seedling [Coryphee X Mrs. P. W. Sisson])



This giant pink is **not** a commercial, but as a show flower, or one to please the epicure in glad taste, it is one that would be very hard to beat. The late "Hop", recognized by all as a very shrewd and discerning judge of quality in glads, called it "perhaps the most beautiful of all glads to date", and many experts on glads seem to agree with "Hop". One of our best known breeders, who bloomed Eglantine for the first time during the past season, was so impressed with its beauty that he wrote: "If Eglantine were only a little taller it would be one out of this world and one that would stand alone and unbeatable for years to come."

Lack of extreme height is one drawback, to be sure, but why should every glad have to be a giant for height? As a matter of fact, Eglantine is no dwarf in stature by any means, but its great, heavy petaled florets make it appear shorter than it really is. For one who appreciates sheer beauty in a glad an excessively long stem is hardly a requisite.

Description —

Color - A clear, clean, sparkling warm pink which blends into a soft cream in the throat, without any conspicuous markings of any sort. The color is clean, and it has never shown any tendency to fleck.

Florets - Very large - under good culture they reach $7\frac{1}{4}$ " and over. The substance is very heavy and petals are beautifully ruffled and keeled. Up to 10 open, with 4-5 more in color; placement, spacing, and attachment perfect, on a model formal or exhibition spike.

Spike - Straight and strong, up to 45-50".

Plant - Very strong grower, with broad, heavy foliage. The bulb is clean and healthy. Large bulbs are rather stingy with bulblets, but smaller bulbs and bulblets are good bulblet producers.

Season - 85-90 days.

Large - 1 - \$3.00
10 - 24.00

Medium - 1 - \$2.00
10 - 16.00

Small - 1 - \$1.00
10 - 8.00

Bulblets - 1 - \$.30
10 - 2.40

PLEASE NOTE — For some reason, Eglantine bulblets are difficult to germinate when planted in the same manner as other bulblets, but I have found, by experience, a method that has given me excellent results. I carefully peel each bulblet prior to planting and, before planting, the bulblets are thoroughly dusted with Rootone Powder, a hormone preparation in powder form which is extensively used to promote root growth in transplants, slips, and cuttings, and which is obtainable from florists and seed merchants locally, or from any one of the large mail order seed houses. The price of Rootone powder is reasonable and its use will well repay its cost, and in many ways.

GENGHIS KHAN - (Beltane [Mrs. P. W. Sisson x Comm. Koehl] X Picardy)

A large, heavily ruffled pink, rated by the experts as one of the leaders in the pink section. Some have called it the best Scheer variety. A strong grower, with tall, straight spikes and very long flowerhead, it has become the leading commercial pink in some sections. I have letters from growers saying that Genghis Khan is the best pink in their plantings.

Description —

Color - Medium light pink with no conspicuous markings.

Florets - Very large, up to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 8-10 open on a long flowerhead, with 5-6 buds in color. Substance is very heavy and the petals are intensely and deeply ruffled; attachment, spacing, and placement are excellent.

Spike - Straight and tall, height 60" and over.

Plant - Strong, with very good foliage. Plant and bulb healthy. Good bulblet maker and bulblets germinate and grow very well.

Season - 75-85 days.

Prices for 1949 —

Large - 1 - \$.75 10 - 6.00	Medium - 1 - \$.50 10 - 4.00	Small - 1 - \$.35 10 - 2.80	Bulblets 10 - \$.80
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DELILAH - (Mrs. S. A. Errey X Picardy)

A ruffled salmon of very large size. - A color new in glads.

Description —

Color - A deep, rich, intense salmon, unlike any other glad now in commerce. The color of the petals blends into a cream throat which, sometimes, though not usually, shows a few reddish purple blotches. NOTE: - The color fades in the sun - therefore spikes should be cut early and opened indoors in order to get the full color effect.

Florets - Very large, petals waved and ruffled, 6-7 open on a tall, straight spike; excellent substance, good attachment, spacing, and placement.

Spike - Tall and straight, height 50" and up.

Plant - Plant and bulb are very healthy; plant is a vigorous grower, with broad, healthy foliage. Excellent bulblet maker and the bulblets germinate and grow readily.

Season - 80-95 days.

Prices for 1949 —

Large - 1 - \$1.50 10 - 12.00	Medium - 1 - \$1.00 10 - 8.00	Small - 1 - \$.75 10 - 6.00	Bulblets - 1 - \$.15 10 - 1.20
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PHOEBE - (Seedling [Mrs. P. W. Sisson X Coryphee] X Picardy)

This is one that deserves to be very much better known. Phoebe is a large pink formal of most appealing tone. The older growers will remember the old Coryphee of Pfitzer's: it was one of the loveliest pinks ever introduced and everyone adored its color - but it had one fatal fault which was that it was a hopeless crooker. In Phoebe you not only get the color of Coryphee, but all of the qualities that Coryphee lacked: much larger florets, with faultless attachment, placement, and spacing, a glad healthy in plant and bulb, with tall, straight spikes and fine long flowerheads, - a glad that you will love.

Description —

A large pure pink of most appealing color.

Florets - Very large - up to 6" and over, attachment, placement, and spacing excellent; 8-11 open, 4-5 buds in color, on a very long flowerhead with up to 22 buds.

Spike - Tall and straight, 60" and up.

Plant - Strong and healthy, with lush, broad foliage. Bulblets produced freely and germination excellent.

Prices for 1949 —

Large - 1 - \$.75	Medium - 1 - \$.50	Small - 1 - \$.35	Bulblets - 1 - \$.10
10 - 6.00	10 - 4.00	10 - 2.80	10 - .80

MARSEILLAISE - (Aida X Pelegrina)

Strangely enough, this large, intensely red glad is the offspring from a cross of two blues. Marseillaise is a late variety, blooming in 95-105 days. Its late season is considered an advantage in many sections.

Marseillaise is rated well near the top among reds. It is a very tall grower, with very large florets, well placed on long flowerheads on straight spikes. Its brilliant color, giant flowers, and tall spikes makes it a veritable beacon in any planting. If you like red you will like Marseillaise and, with the price now within everyone's reach, it will be grown very extensively.

Description —

A very large red of exceptionally rich color.

Color - Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet, with pencil lines of cream in the throat petals, which intensify the color effect.

Florets - Very large, up to 7", 6-7 open, 5-6 showing color; petals plain, florets well attached and placed on a long flowerhead of up to 26 buds.

Plant - Strong, vigorous, healthy grower, with very tall, straight spikes with long flowerheads. Height 65" and over. Bulblets are freely produced and they germinate and grow very well. Bulbs are clean and healthy.

Season - 95-105 days.

Prices for 1949 —

Large - 1 - \$.25	Medium - 1 - \$.20	Small - 1 - \$.15	Bulblets
10 - 2.00	10 - 1.60	10 - 1.20	10 - \$.35

PLEASE NOTE — Two of my older varieties, White Gold and Gardenia, are not listed, as you will note. That does not mean, by any means, that these are no longer popular varieties, well worth growing, for both of them are among the most widely grown varieties in commerce - and both are still winners at the shows. What it does mean is that, because of their great popularity, they are now grown and offered by every large grower on a scale with which I am unable to compete, and are therefore offered by these growers, as well as by the leading seed houses, at prices with which I cannot compete. You will have no trouble whatsoever in procuring stock of both varieties from those sources.

Several other Scheer varieties also are not offered for sale this season: Burgundy, Calypso, Nanette, and shooting Star - but for a very different reason. Because of the heavy demand for these varieties, my stocks of them were very low at the end of the 1948 selling season. With anything like a normal growing season in 1948 there would now be sufficient stock of these varieties to permit of at least limited sales this season. But the 1948 season was one of severe drought, even worse than that of 1947. Because of the drought, returns from plantings of both planting stock and bulblets were very poor so that it will be necessary to use all available stock of those varieties for propagation in 1949, which is the reason why they are not offered for sale this season.

Read Carefully Before Ordering

At the prices quoted, all orders are forwarded, shipping charges prepaid, provided the order amounts to \$3.00 or over. On all orders under \$3.00, please include shipping charges. NO ORDERS UNDER \$1.00, PLEASE.

Remittance must accompany all orders - I cannot run charge accounts.

The Postal Department **will not insure** any shipment against damage caused by freezing in transit. Therefore all orders under \$5.00 will be shipped by parcel post **when such shipments are safe.** Order for \$5.00 and over will be shipped by prepaid express. Orders for less than \$3.00 will be sent express collect if the purchaser so directs, and enough extras will be added to more than defray the express charges.

All express shipments are insured against damage caused by freezing and this method is the only safe one during the cold season. Should any shipment by express arrive damaged in transit, **such damage must be reported immediately** to the express company. Failure to report the damage immediately upon arrival of the shipment releases the company from all responsibility - therefore unpack your shipment immediately upon arrival and examine the stock carefully as soon as you receive it.

Forward your order **early** - the early orders get the cream of the stock. Furthermore, some sizes and varieties may be sold out before the end of the season. NO ORDERS ACCEPTED AFTER APRIL 15th.

Liberal extras, the amount depending upon the size of your order, are included with all orders. Many letters from pleased customers are proof that they were more than satisfied with the goods, as well as the service that they received. We always aim to please.

SCHEER GLADIOLUS are inspected both in the field and in storage, by the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and are certified by that department. While every effort is made to send out only stock true to name, there is always a possibility that a rogue may slip through occasionally. If this should happen, I will be only too glad to replace such rogues, provided the bulbs are returned to me, but beyond this I will assume no responsibility. All goods are sold with this understanding.

**SCHEER GLADIOLUS
910 New York Avenue
Sheboygan, Wisconsin**

The prices quoted in this catalog are retail prices. If you are interested in quantity prices they will be quoted upon request.

